receiving appeals, and sending legates. In Sicily, the right of legation and appeals was not to be exercised by the Pope save at the demand of the King. Here the chapters were to deliberate in secret on the election of new bishops but the King might reject their choice. On the mainland the right of consecration and visit was reserved to the Pope, save in the towns where the King might be. The treaty of Benevento covered all that had been fought for by the Popes and the Norman princes for a hundred years, and practically settled every outstanding question.

The last cares of Roger were to provide for the succession. The King had been thrice married, but of five sons only one remained to take his place.

Roger's first wife was Elvira, daughter of Alfonso VI. of Castile,[1] whom he married at some date before 1118, and who was the mother of five sons, Roger, Tancred, Alfonso, William, and Henry, and a daughter. On Elvira's death (6th February, 1135), the King remained long years solitary, but finally, in *1*149, married Sybilla, daughter of Hugh of Burgttndy; she died on September 19, 1151, and the King took as his third wife, Beatrice, daughter of the Count of Rethel, in the hope of

further sons. His last wife bore to him a posthumous child,

[1] For Roger's marriages see Garufi, / *diplomi purpurei della cancetteria normanna,* in *Atti delta R. academia di Science kttere ed arti,* series in., t, vii., where the chronology of Roger's marriages is cleared up.